

PROSPECT QUALIFYING CALCULATOR

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BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Technical Field:

The present invention relates generally to computer software and, more particularly, to business methods of
10 marketing products.

2. Description of Related Art:

Businesses that develop and market products to be sold to other businesses make up a sizeable portion of
15 the modern economy. When the products to be sold are relatively inexpensive or generic, determining which businesses to market the product to may be rather simple. For example, if the product is paper, then the product may be marketed to businesses in general without focusing
20 on a specific industry or targeted business.

However, there are many products or services on the market whose costs are in the millions or potentially billions and whose markets are rather narrow. These products and services require that the targeted potential
25 clients be approached directly and marketing efforts customized for each potential client. Thus, significant man power and resources are expended on each potential client in an attempt to have the potential client purchase the product or service. Therefore, although the
30 market for these products and services may be narrow, it

still may number in the 100's or 1000's, and therefore, marketing may still represent a significant outlay of money and resources for the business selling the product or service.

5 Because businesses do not have unlimited resources to devote to marketing these products, decisions must be made as to which potential customers to approach so as to maximize the number of sales and minimize the cost of marketing. For example, a company would not want to
10 spend millions of dollars marketing a product to a potential customer if it is known that that customer has little or no interest and will likely not buy the product regardless of the amount of time and energy spent marketing the product to this potential customer. In the
15 past, these decisions were made in a rather ad hoc fashion without any methodology relying simply on "gut" feelings and experience by those in marketing as to what potential customers were worth expending marketing efforts on. However, such a method is not efficient.
20 Therefore, it would be desirable to have a more systematic method for determining which potential customers to expend marketing resources on when selling a product or service.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

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The present invention provides a method, system, and computer program product for determining whether to attempt to sell a product or service to a potential client. In one embodiment, a set of criteria questions identified as being important in determining whether to attempt to sell the offering to the potential client are determined. Then a set of possible answers to each of the criteria questions is also determined. A respective criteria question weighting factor is assigned to each criteria question and an answer weighting factor is assigned to each potential answer for each respective criteria question. Answers to each of the criteria questions are determined and a qualifying score is calculated. The qualifying score allows different potential clients to be compared to one another as to which is more likely to be receptive to the offered product or service and allows determinations as to which potential customers to target for attempted sale of the product or service in a systematic and repeatable fashion.

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BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

5 The novel features believed characteristic of the invention are set forth in the appended claims. The invention itself, however, as well as a preferred mode of use, further objectives and advantages thereof, will best be understood by reference to the following detailed
10 description of an illustrative embodiment when read in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, wherein:

Figure 1 depicts a block diagram of a data processing system in which the present invention may be implemented;

15 **Figure 2** depicts a schematic diagram illustrating an exemplary research methodology to apply to a prospect qualifying calculator in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention;

Figure 3 depicts a diagram illustrating a broad
20 overview of program function and process flow for a prospect qualifying calculator in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention;

Figure 4 depicts a diagram illustrating in more detail an exemplary program function and process flow for
25 a prospect qualifying calculator in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention; and

Figure 5 depicts an exemplary graphical user interface for use with a prospect qualifying calculator

in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

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With reference now to the Figures and, in particular, with reference to **Figure 1**, a block diagram of a data processing system in which the present invention may be implemented is illustrated. Data
10 processing system **100** may be utilized to implement a prospect qualifying calculator in accordance with the present invention. A prospect qualifying calculator calculates, based on rules determined by a business enterprise and user input, prospect scores for each of a
15 plurality of potential clients. The prospect score allows the business enterprise to evaluate the likelihood that the product or service offering would be acceptable or valuable to a potential client as well as allows comparisons between potential clients as to which would
20 be more likely to desire the offered product or service.

Turning now to the physical details of data processing system **100**, data processing system **100** employs a peripheral component interconnect (PCI) local bus architecture. Although the depicted example employs a
25 PCI bus, other bus architectures, such as Micro Channel and ISA, may be used. Processor **102** and main memory **104** are connected to PCI local bus **106** through PCI bridge **108**. PCI bridge **108** may also include an integrated memory controller and cache memory for processor **102**.

Additional connections to PCI local bus **106** may be made through direct component interconnection or through add-in boards. In the depicted example, local area network (LAN) adapter **110**, SCSI host bus adapter **112**, and expansion bus interface **114** are connected to PCI local bus **106** by direct component connection. In contrast, audio adapter **116**, graphics adapter **118**, and audio/video adapter (A/V) **119** are connected to PCI local bus **106** by add-in boards inserted into expansion slots. Expansion bus interface **114** provides a connection for a keyboard and mouse adapter **120**, modem **122**, and additional memory **124**. In the depicted example, SCSI host bus adapter **112** provides a connection for hard disk drive **126**, tape drive **128**, CD-ROM drive **130**, and digital video disc read only memory drive (DVD-ROM) **132**. Typical PCI local bus implementations will support three or four PCI expansion slots or add-in connectors.

An operating system runs on processor **102** and is used to coordinate and provide control of various components within data processing system **100** in **Figure 1**. The operating system may be a commercially available operating system, such as Windows XP, which is available from Microsoft Corporation of Redmond, Washington. "Windows XP" is a trademark of Microsoft Corporation. An object oriented programming system, such as Java, may run in conjunction with the operating system, providing calls to the operating system from Java programs or applications executing on data processing system **100**. Instructions for the operating system, the object-

oriented operating system, and applications or programs are located on a storage device, such as hard disk drive **126**, and may be loaded into main memory **104** for execution by processor **102**.

5 A prospect qualifying calculator runs in the operating system. The code and relevant data for the prospect qualifying calculator or stored on disk **126** and code is loaded into main memory **104** for execution by processor **102** when the prospect qualifying calculator is
10 selected to run by a user. Relevant data for the prospect qualifying calculator may include a database of statistics and data concerning one or more of potential client businesses. For example, the database may include the identity of each of the Fortune 500 Corporations, the
15 relevant business or businesses, the total revenues, and the amount of money spent on various types of resources by each of these corporations. The database may also include the amount of business each of these corporations did with the business enterprise utilizing the prospect
20 qualifying calculator.

 Those of ordinary skill in the art will appreciate that the hardware in **Figure 1** may vary depending on the implementation. For example, other peripheral devices, such as optical disk drives and the like, may be used in
25 addition to or in place of the hardware depicted in **Figure 1**. The depicted example is not meant to imply architectural limitations with respect to the present invention. For example, the processes of the present invention may be applied to multiprocessor data

processing systems or may be implemented in a distributed data processing system to be accessible by users in differing locations from different data processing systems.

5 To determine the rules that should be implemented by the prospect qualifying calculator, people within the business entity must create of list of relevant considerations that must be taken into account when determining whether to target a potential client for
10 sales and marketing efforts directed towards selling that potential client a service or product offered by the business entity. For example, the people within the business entity may identify financial stability of the potential client, whether the potential client is an
15 existing client of the business enterprise, the line of businesses conducted by the potential client, perceived need for the offered product or service by the potential client, as well as any number of other factors. The factors may number in the hundreds or even thousands.
20 Once the list of relevant considerations are determined, the list should be evaluated using, for example, Delphi or other brainstorming techniques, to reduce the number of considerations down to a few (e.g., 10 or 20) most important considerations.

25 Referring to **Figure 2**, a schematic diagram illustrating an exemplary research methodology **200** to apply to a prospect qualifying calculator is depicted in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention. The final list of most important considerations

determined above may look like that depicted in **Figure 2** with each of the prospected clients **202** evaluated according to each of the several criteria **204-220**. For example, in the scenario depicted in **Figure 2**, the

5 relevant criteria determined by the business are research organizational readiness for offering through media sources **204**, calculate estimate in-scope spend **206**, analyze strength of current relationship **208**, weight prospective clients as to targeted industry alignment,

10 analyze prospective client's outsourcing experience **212**, review intelligence on cost-savings projects implemented **214**, compare prospective client's financial strength to competitors **216**, review market data on industry competitiveness **218**, and analyzer recent prospective

15 client organizational changes and direction **220**.

The relative importance (i.e., weighting factors) for each of the criteria is then determined. The total of each of the weighting factors should equal 100%.

Furthermore, the possible options for answers to each of

20 the criteria are determined and weights assigned to each possible answer as to whether that answer increases or decreases the likelihood that the offering would be valuable and acceptable to the potential client. Once the user has indicated an answer to a question, a score

25 is assigned to that question. Once each questions has been answered the scores of for each answer are weighted and added together. Thus, if the best answer is chosen for each criteria, the total score would be 100% indicating that the potential client is an excellent

candidate to direct marketing efforts toward in hoped of selling the offered product or service.

With reference now to **Figure 3**, a diagram illustrating a broad overview of program function and process flow for a prospect qualifying calculator is depicted in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention. A user starts the criteria calculator of the prospect qualifying calculator (step **302**) and initiates a new prospect record (step **304**). The user then inputs research (e.g., answers questions to the questions related to the identified most important criteria) (step **306**). Based on the weighting factors and rules identified by the business entity, the prospect qualifying calculator calculates objective totals for the potential client (step **308**). The objective score can then be used to compare the potential client against other prospects (step **310**).

With reference now to **Figure 4**, a diagram illustrating in more detail an exemplary program function and process flow for a prospect qualifying calculator is depicted in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention. The processes and functions depicted in **Figure 4** may be implemented, for example, in data processing system **100** in **Figure 1**.

To begin, a user is presented with a user interface, preferably a graphical user interface, to input parameters about a potential client (step **402**). The prospect qualifying calculator receives user input as to the identity of the potential client and for criteria

predetermined to be of importance for determining whether to target a potential client (step 404). Based on the user input, the prospect qualifying calculator may retrieve data from a potential client database 408, if
5 further information is needed to complete the acquisition of raw data needed by the prospect qualifying calculator in order to calculate a qualifying score (step 406). For example, certain criteria determined to be relevant may be answerable merely by knowing the identity of the
10 potential client and looking up statistics associated with the potential client. For example, if a database of statistics concerning all Fortune 500 companies is maintained and one of the relevant criteria used to calculate a qualifying score is total revenue from a
15 certain line of business, this information may be obtained from the database merely by the user identifying the potential client without the user having to input the answer to the specific question.

Once the answers to the criteria have been input
20 into the prospect qualifying calculator, the prospect qualifying calculator calculates a raw score for each of the criteria (step 408). The prospect qualifying calculator then calculates a final qualifying score by multiplying each raw score of each criteria by its
25 corresponding weighting factor and then adding the weighted scores (step 410). The user is then presented with the final qualifying score (step 412).

With reference now to **Figure 5**, an exemplary graphical user interface for use with a qualifying

prospect calculator is depicted in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention. Graphical User Interface (GUI) **500** displays the name of the company **502** being evaluated which was entered by a user in previous screen not shown. Each of the criteria questions **520-538** identified as important in determining whether to target a prospective client are displayed as well as the possible answers to the questions **520-530**. In the depicted example, each criteria question **520-538** has three possible answers. However, in other embodiments, different criteria questions may have differing numbers of possible answers. For example, one criteria question could have two possible answers, a second criteria question could have three possible answers, and a third criteria question could have five possible answers.

In the depicted example, each criteria question **520-538** has been answered with a darkened bubble indicating the answer. The bubbles for the criteria questions **520-538** may have been darkened because of selection by a user or because the prospect qualifying calculator determined the answer to the question from a database. However, the user may override the prospect qualifying calculator. Thus, if the user has information that is not in the database or is more recent than the database, the prospect calculator may calculate the qualifying score based on the more accurate information.

The total possible points **506** available for each criteria question **520-538** is indicated beside the corresponding criteria question **520-538**. For example,

the total points available for criteria question **520** is 12. The total points **506** available for a criteria question **520-538** is the weighting factor. Thus, the total points **506** for each criteria question **520-538**, if added together, total to 100.

The baseline score **508** for each criteria question **520-538** is indicated next to the corresponding criteria question **520-538** is indicated in **Figure 5**. The baseline score **508** for a criteria question **520-538** is the relative portion of the total points **506** for the criteria question **520-538** that is awarded for the answer provided to the criteria question **520-538**. For example, the answer to criteria question **520** was "low" which resulted in a baseline score **508** of 25.0%. Thus, the total points contributed toward the final total score **504** from criteria question **520** is 3 (e.g., 12 points multiplied by a baseline score of 25.0%).

The total score **504** for the company **502** is indicated as depicted in **Figure 5**. It is calculated by multiplying the baseline score **508** for each criteria question **520-538** by the corresponding number of points **506** available for the corresponding criteria question **520-538** and then adding these products together. Thus, the total score for the company **502** illustrated in **Figure 5** is 47.0%.

{Roland, your picture had a total score of 41.0%. However, when I multiplied each point by its respective baseline score and added these together, I came up with the 47.0% result. Therefore, I modified the picture to reflect this result. Am I correct in making this

modification, or have I miss added or misunderstood the invention? Thanks.}

GUI 500 also provides a button 510 to cancel or abort the session if a user so desires, a button 512 to
5 adjust the rank of the company 502, a button 514 to view the reason for a manually-changed score, a button 516 to print the screen, and a button 518 to save the record for the company 502. In some embodiments, the total score
10 504 may be shaded with different colors to indicate whether the score for the company 502 indicates that marketing efforts should be pursued or not. For example, threshold total scores could be set indicating whether to pursue a contract with a company, not pursue a contract, or a gray area where it might be advantageous to pursue
15 contracting with the potential client to provide the offered service or product. Thus, different colors for the total score 504 could indicate which of the three options to pursue with green indicating to pursue a contract, yellow indicating that it might be profitable
20 to pursue contracting, and red indicating that it is not worth pursuing a contract with the indicated potential client 502. Of course, other graphical indications could be utilized to indicate whether the total score 504 indicates that a contract with the potential client 502
25 is worth pursuing. For example, a graphic of a stop light with the appropriate one of the red, yellow, and green lights illuminated could be utilized.

GUI 500 is presented as an example of a GUI that could be utilized in conjunction with a prospect

qualifying calculator and is not intended to imply any user face limitations to the present invention. Those skilled in the art will recognize that many changes and modifications could be made to GUI 500 without departing from the intent and scope of the present invention.

It is important to note that while the present invention has been described in the context of a fully functioning data processing system, those of ordinary skill in the art will appreciate that the processes of the present invention are capable of being distributed in the form of a computer readable medium of instructions and a variety of forms and that the present invention applies equally regardless of the particular type of signal bearing media actually used to carry out the distribution. Examples of computer readable media include recordable-type media such a floppy disc, a hard disk drive, a RAM, and CD-ROMs and transmission-type media such as digital and analog communications links.

The description of the present invention has been presented for purposes of illustration and description, but is not intended to be exhaustive or limited to the invention in the form disclosed. Many modifications and variations will be apparent to those of ordinary skill in the art. The embodiment was chosen and described in order to best explain the principles of the invention, the practical application, and to enable others of ordinary skill in the art to understand the invention for various embodiments with various modifications as are suited to the particular use contemplated.